the Democrate say that they, too, are opposed to Slav

1/2 in Kansas, that they do not wish to take it there
and have not forced Slavery upon that virgin soil.

They have done so. Did not Franklin Pierce appoint Slavery officers in Kansas. And what have
they done there! [The speaker traced the actto the Administration and of the officials appointed by the Federal Government in Kansas,
and continued.] And Buchanan stand, upon
the platform which indoress Pierce's Administration. He therefore approves these acts, or he is afraid
to the South. In 1848 Buchanan was in favor of the
dissocrate Compromes Free and spoke of it as the great
harries against the crucktics and crimes of Slavery.
What do you think of this man now? He has ceased
to be Mr. Buchsoan a long time ago. He says us is
no longer a man, but a platform. He reminds me
of an old maid who tereod as inn out West, where
the tourshers of the Legislatures opped. She was very
the tourshers of the Legislatures opped. She was very
the tourshers said: We have passed what I consider a
very good bill to-day. "What is it. Sir!" she asked.

That every woman wifth a small mouth as all have a
tustand." "Well," and she, acrewing her mouth
unto be smallest possible compass. "that is a very
2001 law. "Yes, replied the member," and further,
that every woman sight a small mouth and lourly one
shaft have two hashands. "Mongraeous," said she, distending lee laws, "that is better still" [Laughter]. So it
is with Buchman When the Democracy took ground
against the spread of Sinvery, he was in favor of the
Minour! Compromise, when the party repudiate, the
Compromise he is in favor of repulling it, But his chan
exhaus, however, and I have not said anything
against him. I lope [Better not, he may want a wife]. Enchange, however, and I have not said anyth against him I lope Better not, he may went a wi I do not know, my friend; he ought to have got t signification. I hope [Better not, he may what a wile]. I do not know, my friend; he ought to have got that two or three weeks ago. His stock has gone down. There is not a lady in the land would marry him now. They probably might before l'ennsylvania had voted [Langeter and cheers]. This man Fremont, say the Southerners amounts to nothing. Does he not, indeed When did they find that out? A low years ago they in whed him down to a public dimer at the Son he and, as they said, "to the place of his nativity." What do they any now? Why, that he was never born at all [Langeter]. That is South Carolina chivelry. They absolutely say he was not born at all. Yet they invited him to a public dimer, and all their great men gathered together and joilified over him as one of the greatest men living, as having made famous the place of his birth; and they presented him with a splendid sword 1A Voice—"That was before his nomination." Yes, he was not then their way have he was not then their way. Now they say he is a dirty scoop, and that he went of owing \$15 [Langhter]. That is Southern chivalry. The fact that he was a poor young man is put forward as a reason why he should not be President. Young men, I want you to remember that if you are not poor, I have been; and I hold my own pretty well, too. A reison put forth to disqualify Fremont for the Presidency is that he worked himself up trem being a poor young man to a high and located he hosticut." my own pretty well tee. A tensor par lock to disquality Fremont for the Presidency is that he worked
himself up frem being a poor young man to a high and
lonerable position! Why, it is a compliment to him.
It shows him to be a man of carry and purpose.
What else do they lay to his charge! That he
stele his wife. Somefone has said of Buchanan
that the reason of his remaining a bachelor is
because he married his country fifty years ago.
If so, you will find Fremont guilty of
renother theft, for you will sen him to mining away with
old Jemmy's wife one of these days [Cheers and
laughter]. The country is going to have a divorce.
They neal charge him with being a Catholic, and persist in the charge, aithough deni d by priest, lay man
and dencon. They go to the Know-Nothing and say.
Fremont is a Catholic; and to the Roman Catholic
they say he is a Know-Nothing—hoping thus
to set both against him. Aska a Democrai if they charge
Fremont with being a Catholic, as a disqualification, Fremont with being a Catholic as a disqualification, be must snewer "No." for otherwise they would lose three fourths of their party; but in truth those who make the charge do not themselves believe it, and only hope to hoodwink Know-Nothings and Catholics alike. They are deceived, however, and will find both various hope to hoods sik Know Nothings and Cathoirs alike.
They are deceived, however, and will find both voting
for him in November. They say he has never done
anything. Why he has done what no other man in the
Union could have done—he has sured the nigger drivlag Democracy out of its boots. Only mention his
name and they turn pale at once. The speaker
touched on the principal incidents in Fremont's life,
dwelling upon his services in securing California, not
only to the Union, but to Freedom, and others giving
a man it of his sincerity in the cause. In conclusion. a guaranty of his sincerity in the cause. In conclusion, he called upon all to use their inducence in promoting the Republican cause, remembering the words of Henry Clay, who said: "I never can, I never will, and has cartily power shall are cartily prover shall be called a prover shall be called ry Clay, who said: "I never can, I never will, and an earthly power shall ever make me vote, either directly or indirectly, for the acquisition of one foot "mere of Slave Territory." Let it be the constant prayer of every one of you that the patriotism of your tathers may be yours to imitate—that their example may be yours to follow; so that Liberty may be the hirthright of every American, whether he be of mative or foreign birth, so long as the sun shall shine on the mee of the earth (Prolonged cheers).

Mr. Joseph Blust was called upon, and briefly ad dressed the meeting, after which the Glee Club sang several good campaign ballads.

WESTERN STAND.

At about 3 o'clock a meeting was organized at the western stand by appointing Farmenick W. Tows-SEND of Albany, Chairman, and R. L. Johnson, Sec-

A song was sung by Sherwood's Albany Republican

Glee Club. Mr. Isaac Dayros of New-York was introduced. He said that by the Cincinnati Convention an attempt was made to give the control of the Government into was made to give the control of the Government into the hands of the slaveowners of the country. These men were attempting to put into the Presidential chair a man whom one of their own number had terraed the Facile Mr. Buchanan." These slaveowners were the strictorate of this country. They had more than fille, they had possession of the land, the wealth and the working classes; their aristocracy was worse than that under which any of the countries of Europe groaned. It was against these men that we were stragging. We claimed that a man should go into the Territories as a free men and as nothing more. We said to all that they should go there and own their lands on an equality, not some as nabobs and others as mere farmers and mechanics. He need not argue that a laboring man who should work by the side of a slave was degraded by the very act. He couldn't act as a freeman if he put himself on a level in the estimation of society with a mere chatted. Mr. Dayton appealed, therefore, to the Freemen of New-York to see by their votes that the great mechanical med country of the West should not be given up to Slavery to the exclusion of free laborers. The people of Maine, and Iowa, and Vermont, and now of Penney vania, Ohio, and Imains, had determined that they would not submit to the demands of the slaveholders, and he knew that the people of Dutchess and the as the control of the slaveholders, and he knew that the people of Dutchess and the as the control of the control of the slaveholders. they would not submit to the demands of the surveholders, and he knew that the people of Dutchess and the surreunding counties would not be behind them. He appealed to them as men when they went to the ballothex to remember their rights, and not to forget the deplands of Justice and Freedo

A song was then sung by the Albany Glee Club. Mr. Lawis BENEDICT of Albany was introduced. Mr. Benedict, after an allusion to the cheering prospects before us, compared the States, Alabama and Limois. He found that the difference between the smoont of agricultural and manufactured products of these two States was \$25,000,000 annually in favor of Illinois and for labor. Kansas, he said, was free by two reasons, by the Managari, Camparagaic, and Lee by these two States was \$2,000,000 and an arrival the Bullinois and for labor. Kansass, he said, was free by two reasons, by the Missouri Compromise and by the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Benedict concluded by saving that all the ladies were for Fremont, or at any rate one we man had run away with him, while all the women in the country had run away from the backer Richardson.

puor bachelor Buchapan. Mr. S. G. Smrrii of Kansas was then introduced. He said that his voice admenished him that he could not speak long. The people here seemed to be determined that Kansas should be free. Upon their risted the responsibility of determining whether she should be rescued from the fangs of Slavery. To the people of the North the settlers of Kansas man sppeal the North the settlers of Kansas made the sppeal, they expected that on that day Now-York would be true to herself and roll up a majority beyond all precedent. When the settlers of Kansas went out there, they went out under the Kansas-Nebesska bill, which was declared by Democrats in Congress to give there, they went out under the Kansas Webrash bill, which was declared by Democrats in Congress to give to the settlers the right to regulate their own internal siliairs and to form their own institutions. But when they got there they found that their Executive and their Judiciary were appointed by Franklin Pierce and their Jegislature by the people of Misson-ti. The people of Kausas, instead of regulating their affairs themselves, were the most regulated people he ever heard of. They had nothing to say Jabout a Legislature and Franklin Pierce had appointed a Judiciary expressly for the purpose of extensing Slavery into the Territory. As forther lower hosts of Kausas, the people there as sembled, will knew what kind of material the Governors of Kausas were made of. No scomer did Mr. Reed it show a dispedition to protect the people as he should do than Mr. Pierce cut has head off. At that time the Territory of Kausas was in a very dangerous situation. It depended upon the Governor of Karsas, almost, whether the Union should exist in peace and harmony or whether evil should exist in peace and harmony or whether evi-war should supervene. Instead of appointing a great and a wise man as he should have done, Mr. and a wise man as he should have done, Mr. Piecce appointed Wilson Shannon, a man who possessed neither capacity, independ nor ability nu-less it was a capacity, independ or ability to drink less it was a capacity, indigment or ability to drink whisky [Applause]. No scener did Wilson Shannon give some cabibition of common sense and declare to

the people that surrounded him that, in consequence o

the House of Representative of considering the Kansas statutes it wouldn't be best to enforce them, and he wouldn't caff out the troops of whe United States to execute them, than off weat his bess, and Gov. Geary was appointed instead. Gov. Geary all up and down the executes of Washington had declared to the friends of Kansas that the statutes of that Territory were interest to the accepted the effice of Governor of Kansas Territory. He solemnly swore that he would follow the unites of the notifier and he would be the continuous for the position and he would be the continuous for the position and he would be the continuous for the position and he would be the continuous for the position and he would be the continuous for the position and he would be the continuous for the position and he would be the continuous for the position and he would be the continuous for the position and he would be the continuous for the position and he would be the continuous for the position and the continuous for the position and the continuous forms of the cont note but he accepted the office of Governor of ex-Territory. He solemnly swore that he would lit the duties of the position, and he went to that they inder the most solemn instructions to enforce every laws which he had declared to be infamous. ye had declared them to be infamous, and yet he acpted willingly a position in which he was forced to
zecute them, and Gov. Geary was the best machine
that I sakkin. Parce ever had in Kansas to cush out
tree dem. What was the position of Kansas to-day?
Well, now, the Administration had not got a single offieer in Kansas, unless it might be such a place as Law-rence or Topeka, where the Postmasters were freerence or Topeka, where the Postmesters were Fressiate men—the Pre-Slavery men didn't think it healthy for them to reside there—he had not an officer there with these exceptions, who was not a Pro Slavery man-read lin Pierce came from New England, and he (Mr. Smith) about ruppose that he would at least have been imparrial toward the inhabitants of the section of country in which he was born. But he had not appointed one from there, Since he Mr. Smith left Ransar—a week ago last Saurday—he had tound that the best man connected with the Government offices in Karsar, Mr. Schoolmaker, who was Land Receiver—he was the only man then in office who was in favor of making Kansars a Free State—he had found that is bend hed been cut off. And in his stend the President had appointed a person by the name of William Brincle, who was connected with the murder of that noble man, William Phillips, at Leavenworth. When he (Mr. Smith) was coming down the river he of that noble man, William Phillips, at Leavenworth, When he (Mr. Smith) was coming down the river he found that Mr. Cathoun, the Surveyor-General, had caused to be arrested H. Miles Moore, Attorney General of the Siste of Kamans, had caused him to be taken into his own effice, had used the office of the Surveyor-General, a United States office, to confine him in after he had arrested him without any writ or authority. He had committed no crime, unless it were a crime tobby to defend himself against a foreign invader. Mr. Calhenn took him to the Surveyor-General's office and there had him confined over night, and he then declared that not only should Mr. vade. Mr. Calheun took him to the Surveyor-General's effect and there had han confined over night; and he then declared that not only should Mr. Moore be arrested, but Mr. Parrott also, one of the most eminent lawyers of the Terratory, a young man who had also been guilty of the crime of defending himself against the invaders of Kansas. When the Missouri Compromise was repealed, it was the intention of the Administration, when the Kansas Network of the Administration, when the Kansas Network of the Administration, when the Kansas Network of the Administration which did not demonstrate conclusively that such was their invention. So had they acted, so they acted now; so they were determined to act, and they called on the people of New-York to indoorse their action. When the Cincinnati Convention nominated Mr. Fuchanan, in their platform they indoorsed the acts of the Administration. In indoorsing the acts of the Administration they indoorsed their acts in Kansas. Mr. Buchanan said that he was no longer James Buchanan, but he was the platform, indeed, in Pennsylvania, in tead of calling him James Buchanan, they call him Jammy Platform. Now in indooring the patrorn he indoesed the Administration; and in supporting the Administration he superior its acts in Kansas. In voting for James Buchanan, therefore, they would give their sanction to the acts of the Administration there; they would nerve the arm of the Border Euffinn when he struck down his thirt Sanths is liberty, and the liberty of his burder saitlets, and from that responsibility they of the Botate Ruthen when he struck down his brother settlers, and from that responsibility they could not deduce. This was the recing of the people of Kansas. This was the feeling of every intelligent man throughout the country. The people of the South and those who were in rayor of extending Slavery into Kansas so regarded it, and the Northern man who had not sense enough to discover this deserved to be custaved [Applause]. Not a single Democrat was ever to be found in Kansas among the real settlers. They had many men whowent from Inreal settlers. They had many men whowent from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsia, who veted the clear Democratic ticket in 1852, and then swore by Cen. Pierce and the Fegitive Siave law, and they now, on the soil of Kansas, called upon their brother Democrats in the Free States in God's name, to array Democrats in the Free States in God's name, to array themselves up on the side of Freedom and in opposition to the Democratic party. If any present had friends in Kausas, let them write to them and see if that were not their feeling. They knew that upon them the hard hand of the opposer had been most oppositively. They were experiencing out there what the men of New-York were not now experiencing but what they surely would experience if they permitted victory after victory to escape them, and allowed the enemy advays to triumph. If Slavery triumphed now New-York hotels will not be misances this year or next New-York presses will not be misances they ear or next, but the time will surely come when, if there was a hotel in preses will not be misances the year or next, but the time will surely come when, if there was a hotel in New-York where a free man was protected or a press which nobly dured to utter free sentiments, they would be declared anisances and destroyed as had been their hotel at Lawrence, and the presses of Phe Herold of Freedown. The people of Kansas looked to the people of New-York to settle this difficulty now, They alone have assisted had compelied the Territorial Government to yield to them three times. They had compelled Gov. Shannon to treat with them twice, and acting-Gov Wessloon to treat with them care. So far as the people of Kansas were concerned, they had once cleared the Territory of the Micronrians, and would have kept it clear had not Frankkin Pierce stepped in with the power of the United Shates Government. When the Border-Ruthunswere defented them came Frankin Pierce and swid, "Stay at home, I will do your business for you." And most effectually had he done it. Now, we wanted a President who would secure to the people the power of acting in their own way. Even Mr. Cass had declared that the statutes of Kansas were infamous. But, while the backers of the Democratic party declared these laws in e will surely come when, if there was a hotel in statutes of Kansas were infamous. But, while the haders of the Democratic party declared these laws infamous. Franklin Pierce commanded the United States diagnosis to enforce them. Now, if Mr. Bu-chanan were elected, he was pledged to sustain and carry forward the nets of this Administration, among carry forward the acts of this Administration among them there statutes, made to protect and sustain Slavery in Kansar. The man who voted for James Buchanan would be guilty of participating in the sup-port and the extension of Slavery [Applause].

Three cheers were given for Mr. Smith, after which Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS of Maryland was introduced.

Dr. Snongnass, after expressing his thanks that he was allowed the privilege of coming so far north, when distinguished sen of the South, Mr. Brooks, was afraid to go to Canada, ment oned that he had seen a great many horses along the streets, and he could not but think that it was no more than fair that the Northern farmers should count three fifths of their horses for representation, if Southern planters counted their negrees. He alluded to Mr. d. C. Underwood of Virginis, who was driven from Virginia because he was in favor of Frement. Mr. Snedgrass said that Mr. Underwood's only crime was that he was born in New-York, and dared to carry his New-York ideas of Free-York, and dared to carry he New-York idens of Free-dom to the South with him. Alluding to the lack of education in the South, he said it was a great place for lattle great men, because the mass of the people were so ignorant that they were obliged to take every-thing on the dictum of the speaker. If a man went South to get work, and asked of a planter what would be a latt price here, the planter would look astonished and tell him that he could buy two or three good men for the capital it would take to planter what would be a larr price here, the planter would look astonished and tell him that he could buy two or three good men for the capital it would take to care interest enough to pay him. Mr. Sundigrass told a story of Thaddens Stevens, who, when a North Carelina planter took him into his wheatfield, said, "Why, how is it that your niggers do their work so stovenly lives a sheaf here, and there so to there, and there so re over yorder; why here's enough led on this field to support a small Pennsylvania family. Why don't you make them do their work better? "Why," said the North Cerolinian, "your re not making fam of me. That's my whole crop." Or all things in the world Southern men were most full of bluster. They over the deduction ["We're going to send men with backbones now"]. Yes, the last Congress was a great improvement. But with all their bluster thry would never think of carrying out their threats of distance. washington! Yes, the last Congress was a great improvement. But with all their bluster they would never think of carrying out their threats of distance. They could not even pay their postage, and were their nig-yokos, though the last obliged to import their pig-yokes, though the last seemed to be of no use, as the pigs were all so poor as builty to be able to crawl through a fonce.

When Dr. Snodgrass had concluded Mr. JAMES FAIRMAN of New-York made a short speech after which and a song, this section of the meeting adjourned. GERMAN STANDS

On the north-wester portion of the grounds a stand was occupied by the arman portion of the sudiences. The meeting was a graized by the choice of Mr. TAUBBLAINE as P s lent, Messrs. Lemann and Krimling as Vice I colears, and Mr. Levi Chauces Spitel as Secretary. I oppose of German Clubs were displayed about the is a, and spirited addresses were made by Messas, at an STRUYE, F. HARTMANN, editor of the A combine Stante-Demokrat, Dr. SCHEAMS and Me on By Griow and SCHNARDT.

The stancer T on. swell from Poughkeaps c with the Republic Test of Spring street the marning there arrived at a about I o'clock. he shoe party scened as it they had been enjoyin. Accessives to the full extent. A theeting was take a board the boat Juring the evening,

the House of Representative or reproducting the Kansas Dr. Snoon, "hes in the chan. Several speeches were ! made, and great enthusiaem prevailed. The subjoined letter from Mr. Sumner, received by

the Committee, was read to the assembly:

the Committee, was read to the assembly:

"PRILADELY WA, Oct. 3, 1856.

"Dran Sin: Among the valued opportunities which, at the dictation of my physician and the admonitions of continued ill-health I am constrained to forego, is that efforted by the invitation with which I have been lonered to meet the Republicant of the Hudson River Coastles at Poughkeepsie. They will, I trust, believe me not indifferent to their kindness nor 12 the trans in whose name they are to assemble.

"Nothing but necessity could keep me thus aloof, a northological operation of the sight to a speciator secure in the distance has been pictured by an ancient poet in a much a unifed passage, reproduced by a greater modern:

The pleasant also to behald from for

The pleasant also to behold from far

But the impulse and ardor of behold from far The increng eighns antiqued in the war."

But the impulse and ardor of my convictions do not all a me to be contented in any such retirement. I wish to enter the strile, and give such powers as I can command to the righteous cause. But I am forbidden! "It only remains that from my retreat I should send all that for the present I can give, the prayers and ben-ecitions of one yet too feeble for active exertion.

But while thus sitting apart, I am permitted to sur vey the field and to recognize the easigns of tromph new streeting in the firsh northern beeze. Every-where the people are aroused, at least away from the payement of great cities, where too often, human per-versity is such as to suggest that "God made the

versity is such as to suggest that "God made the escentry and man made the town.
"Iowa at the extreme West, and Maine at the extions East, testify to a sentiment which must prevail use in the intermediate States. In proper season, New-York and Pentsylvania will confessit. And this is natural, for the whole broad country has beer sheeked by the enormities of which Mr. Buchenan, it

the pending contest, is the unfineling representative, and Mr. Fulm on the cautious but effective partizan.

'In this centest I discern the masses of the people under the rame of the Republican party, log-ther with good non-regardless of at each party lies arrayed on the one side; while on the other side is the oligarchical combination of slave-masters, with the few Northern rathices they are set able to keep compassed their or retainers they are yet able to keep, composed chiefly relations they are yet and to accept, composed chief of sophists whose lives are involved in a spader sweb of fine span excesses. Lirelings whose personal convictions are all lost in salary, present or prospective, and trim-ners whose eyes fail to discern present changes of opinion only because they are fastened too gracially upon accient chances of preferment. Such are the

Parties.

"And I discern e'early the precise question on which these parties are divided. In stating it I answer it.

"The Territory of Kansas has been made the victim of countless attocities, in order to force Slavery upon its beautiful, uncontaminated soil. By lawless violence a Government has been established there, which has a Government has been established there, which has recorded to disposit the citizen of all his dearest rights and to surround Slavery with the protection of pretended statutes. And the question is distinctly submitted to the American people—'Are you ready to snaction these enormities! This is the simple question. The oraters of Slavery, who have freely visited Pough-keepse, could not anywer to and therefore.

The oraters of Slavery, who have freely visited Pough-keepsie could not answer it—and, therefore, they have keep if out of sight. But there the question stands, "In refusing to become partakers of such wrong, you will contribute not only to the Freedom of Kansas, but have to the overthrow of the bratial and domineering oligarchy, which seeks to enslave Kansas simply as a stepping-stone to the enslavement of the whole coun-try. Surely, no man can hesitate when Freedom re-quires his vote. Nay, more:

Is not this cause worth fixing for ! Is not this cause worth doing for !

" Accept my thanks for the special kindness of your communication, and my regrets that I can an wer is some munication, and inverges to only by this imperfect letter.

"Relieve me, dear Su, ever faithfully yours, "CHARLES SUMNER.

"STIRLIN BARRE, esq."

CANADA.

From Our On Correspondent. TORONTO, Oct. 13, 1856.

Mrs. Stowe claims copyright for Dred in Cauada; and the Cauadian publishers of the work -one residing in Montreal, another in Teronto, and the third in London-have been or are to be forthwith restrained from selling their issues, by an injunction from the Court of Chancery. It seems that Mrs. Stowe went to England, and, by virtue of her residence there at the time of the publication of her work in London, secured a copy right, which she contends extends to all the only nies of Great Britain. The question is, of course, enfirety new, and nobedy knews how it will be decided. The general feeling of the Province is against Mrs. Stowe's claim. It is argued that there ought to be some sort of reciprocity in the matter; that if a New-York or a Boston publisher matter; that if a New-York of a Boston priorisher can appropriate without ceremony every English cepyright work, it is a little too much to expect that an American author shall be allowed to claim cepyright tot only in England but in all her colo-ties. British authors seldom take any irouble to secure any benefit from the sale of their works in Cam da, although they have only to ask to get i. By a law passed by our Legislature, American editions of English copyrights are subject to a royalty of ten per cent, which is collected at the Canadian Custom-House for the benefit of the au-But. British is necessary through a certain form—to prefer claim in a legal way—which not one claim in a legal way—which not one out of fifty of them ever thinks of doing. I believe that an English patent is held not to extend to Canada; and it is perhaps doubtful if an English copyright covers this Province. For instance, three Canadian newspapers at least are publishing Little Derrit; and I happen to know that Dickens is very ill pleased at this liberty being taken with his bantling, but he is either without a remark or femilia. fencies that he is. It is not possible to doubt that he would take the best means of informing himself on the subject. Mrs. Stowe is not even certain of her copyright in England. It is true she has found her ce pyright in English. It is true as also had a London publisher to buy it; but it is also true that another Lendon publisher has reprinted it and is determined to test the question of copyright. The case is one that has never been decided even there, although opinions were once incidentally expressed in the House of Lords in a copyright case by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Breeglam, and others, that a foreigner, by becoming a resident of England, could secure a copying a resident of England, could secure a copyright there. Supposing the England, the question Mrs. Stowe to be good in England, the question will remain if it be good here. And even supposing that operation to be settled in her favor, she would not have got through her difficulties; for it happens that some if not all of the Canadam publishers who have reproduced Dred had it printed for a large contributed time, and there can from an American copyright edition; and there can be no doubt that Canadian publishers have the same right to appropriate American copyrights that American publishers have to appropriate English. And finally, should she succeed, there is no acubit that our Legislature would after the law to meet antilar cases: provided the state of the copyright question between England and the United States mains on the same footing that it is at present. The French Canadians of Quebec are about to

try the experiment of Associated Colonization on the south side of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec. A colonization association of the workingmen of Quebee was formed last Snamer, and its rules and regula bee was formed has Sugmer, and its rules and regula-tions were published in the French papers a few days ago. The shares are to be \$50 cach: each share representing 100 acres of land. No one person is to be permitted to hold more than two shares. which will give the right to 200 acres of haid. The lots are to be tires an sort; and those who have two chares will have the right to take the next lot ad-cining that which he draws. Or course the society will have its directors and several other officers, out only the of U.e whole is to be paid. The clear out only the cittle whole is no be paid. The clearing, sowing and reasing are to be carried on for the
joint benefit of the association; and the profits of
the harvest we to be be devoted to the work of inrther clearing. The rules, however, admit some
relevantion of the associative principle, as every
starcheder, can, if be libre, take possession of his
let at the libre, take possession of his let at any time, and clear on his own lect to do its work, when its dissolution is be place, and the stock and materials are to wheel and the stock of materials are to be a left among the dissoling associates. Thus it is be seen that the association is for a temporary color purposes and if this should happen to be the stated time. It will do not be it must turnibused that the France, anadians form an activation of the stated time. ton from Prance to Canali, coased, and of colonia-

the of the primitive cast they retain nothing but the traditions that have been handed down by their for the hers.

Great pre-parations for a railroad celebration are going on in Mest real. It is to come off at the end of this menth, when the Grand Trunk Railroad, between that city and this, will be open. In a few days \$12,000 were collected; and it is expected that the amount will in the end foot up to \$40,000. There will of course be a great number of persons from the United States, where several lines of rail. read have agreed to pass guests free.

The Legislative Council enactions are going on.

1f. Vanhoughnett, the Minister of Agriculture, has been returned for Ridau by veclamation. The Venges have gained some successes, in Lower Canada; but one of their candidates has been defeated.

by a very large majority.
The Governor General has returned from the Ottawn, and the members of the cabinet come struggling ato town one after another. There is a complete half in polities -- the meetings that were some fone ago teing held to petition the Governor-General to disre've Parlisment being at an end. On the whole, the movement must be pronounced a failure, seeing that the parties who originated it were beaten in three consecutive meetings, and had to give up the

enterprise altegether.

The Southern Railroad dispute has been settled. and the contending parties are all to lend their assistance to effect its construction. The Great Western steadily refused the amalgamation which Western steadily proposed, and the has will now be believedent. The chances of its success may be independent. measured by the fact that it is sixty miles shorter in the Great Western, and runs through a much better country.

BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 13, 1856. Suffer me to inflict on you a gossipping letter about sundry matters "down South," not exactly of Mason & Dixon's line, but South of the Louater.

I read with interest the doings and savings of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute. A long time ago I read in the report of the meeting of Ma 1, (it must have been of last year) the following Lindley says apples will flourish in all northern "countries, but are not to be found in any South-"ern country, except one kind in the San-Iwich "Islands." I have seen apples flourishing as finely in the Province of Rio de Janeiro as I ever saw them in New-England. Last January I visited an estate up in the mountains about 50 miles from this city, where I saw a large number of apple trees in very healthy condition, having plenty of half grow July. The apple is that and large, resembling the Rhede-Island greening in color, shape and size. The preprieter told me that one year, at the suggestion of a visitor, he picked a basket full of these apples, each of which measured fourteen inches and sent them to the Emperor. The apple is called the Canada, it being understood that the tree came from that local-

the ground. On this same estate, Newtown pippins have been grown, but they don't flourish. And here let me add, by war of episode, that in this same locality in the Organ Mountains, the soil produces ten, coffee and the sugar-cane, beside Inian corn and the root from which tapioca is made can earn and the real from which taploca is made. Vegetables of the temperate zone grow in the mid-t of tropical fruits. The cornaids are bordered with orange trees new bending under the weight of their golden fruit, and the tall banana with ils cathe y leaf flourishes in the same patch with the

It grows much like our quince, the trunk

browing out limbs at the distance of two feet from

Fat to return to Lindley and apples: I have also even in Uruguay, in the vicinity of Montevideo, the apple-tree flourish and bear fruit in abundance. In be season of fruit, there are always plenty of apples have the testimony of my eyes to the fact that apples are found in two benities south of the Equator, beside the Sardwich Islands. 114 Fren discovered in Brazil that the least of the

ceffer-tree possessed the same qualities as the bean itself. I have on several occasions inquired as to experiments on this subject, and no one has heard experiments on this subject, and no one has heard of them. If the statement were a verificial fact, it would be practically of no value. It is were proved that the leaves of apple trees, properly cared, would make telerably good pies, how many teaple do you think would go into the leaf masness? The coffee-tree bears most plentifully, at sixthe proportion of the fruit to the leaves is greates than in the apple-tree.

Speaking of coffee, I hape the experiment of growing it will be tried in some of our Southern states. It grows here best on the mountain sides, a create a dry wall and appears comparatively.

Sintes. It grows here best on the mountain sides, in rather a dry soil, and appears comparatively hardy. The trite of our resent county. Scott, who has a plantation in Alabana, took some young effect-plants with her when she returned home, but unfortunately they all disk on the passage. It is my impression she took seeds withher, and will make the experiment. The trial ought to be made in various localities, for it is a valuable product, of y culture, and the preparations for market re-

altes no skill. The ancient system of balancies the half bushed of grain by putting a stone in the mouth of the bag is of an illustrated by the agriculturists of South An erica. For sxaragle, the soil that is suitable for fit also for mandicea. One farmer raise nothing but mond seen; his next neighbor grows only maize. I have repeatedly asked which every was the most profitable, and nobody could tell me. I his man raises mandioca because it has giveny be on raised on the place; that man it has sively been raised on the place; that man grown only the place. It have asked if it would not be more prehiable to change the crop, and have been replied to with a look of prefound astonishment, as if it

Were binting a tirenson.

I et me re' ate an instance of the triumph of the American ple s up the Rio de la Plata. An American an in Entre Bies is cultivating a large farm on willized pti reiples. It is a wheat-growing country. and he had a field of that grain immediately along side of one belonging to a Spanish neighbor. The Yankee he of plowed deep: the Spaniard had just scratched the surface as usual with a wooden inscratched the surface as usual with a wooden in-strument. A severe drought was experienced; and when the Spaniard's wheat was all dried up, the Yankee's was green and flourishing. One gathered a rich h ar-est; the other scarcely the seed he had that set t of mirrole that intelligence and skill are constructly working in the midst of ignorance and

CONTON MANUFACTURE IN BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 12, 1876. The first attempt to make Cotton cloth in the Prevince of Rio de Janeiro had the advantage of n started aid from the Government to the extent of \$1.0,160. The factory was built in the years 1846. 47, and was leasted four or five miles from the center of business in the City of Rio, as if it were an object to dischish the facilities for transportation us much as possible. Bad as was the location the management was sterse, and after running one year it biled, sinking the Government borns and raining

the party who andertook the enterprize.

The next actempt was undertaken with Yankee The next attempt was undertaken with Tanner enterprise and capital, and has succeeded on its own ments, the Government laving given it not so made even as its good will. The factory which was brift in this city was driven by steam; the Yankee factor found a site on the River Mage, whose waters turn its busy machinery. The establishment is known in this Province by the style of Province de Souto Akexo. It is focated on the above mentioned given non-miles above the usual bave-recutioned river, nine unless above the usual cat may gation. There is an excellent earnage road on the fectory to Mage, where the goods are em-The file or building is of wood, three stories and is a fac simile, believe and all, of the small

ber, are mostly Germans from colony at Pe-opolis. The Superintendent is Mr. auts J. Mocan buse of Nathanel Sands & Co., In terry known a Figure 18 and 28 inches wide of Nathanel Sands & Co., In terry known a Figure 18 and & Co. The goods produced is a charge article 26 and 28 inches wide, and a used mainly for the clothing of negroes. The demand for the goods is unlimited, the orders leave weeks in advance of the ability to fill them. Manufacturers can judge how profitable this busiash price of a yard (45 inches) of this coarse stuff, as it cles wide, is one-sixth of a dollar. Wicking the twitte are also manufactured at Santa Aleixa.

the latter selling at 31 cents per lb.

The sell and clim ute of this Province are favorable to the production of cotton, but at present the factory obtains its supply from Pernambuco, at a cost in Rio of about 11 4 cents per pound.

I contact conceive of a more promising enterpy than the manufacture of votton goods in the city Rie, at a point where the goods can be taken directly from the factory into beats and be dispatched o the consumer immediately. The present genera-tion of Brazilians must pass sway before the im-resion made by the failure of the factory at Au-arshy, already referred to, will be sufficiently obdetailed to allow them to in rest in such an enter-tive. Foreign enterprise and capital must build and manage such works.

Perides the small factory at Senta Aleixo, there

one other cotton factory in at Brazil, and that is ! Bahia, which produce goods of the finer quali-ies. It is a remarkable fact that there are many obscure villages in New-England which make more cotten goods in a year than are my de in the entire Empire of Prazil.
This brief exhibit of the Cotton a manufacture is a

this sample, so far as my observation extends, of manufactures generally in the Empire. The people seem not only content with doing as a hear ancestors for generations did, but are averse to introducing anything new. Southern Brazil raises eattle: Central, coffee and mandicea; and Northern, to-bacco, cotton and sugar; and so it will be till men of another race introduce the leaven of medera enterprise. Through the enterprise of Nathaniel Sands, esq. of New-York, the American plow-was introduced several years ago, and yet it is with the greatest reluctance that a Brazilian can be induced. to throw uside the wooden stick be hose been across-tomed to seraich the ground with said adopt the dow. As yet comparatively feer have done it The hand that traces these lines has guided an American plaw through Brazilian soil, a feat few North Americans can least of. The scane repug manifested to any proposed innovation in methods of doing anything in manufactures. Tobacco, for example, is twisted into a rope of the size of a man's thumb, is then wound around a stick about three feet long, making a roll about a foot in diam-ster, and this is covered with basket work. It is a black, nasty booking article, quite moist, and also using to look at. I presume no inducement

MERICAN INSTITUTE CATTLE SHOW. THE CLOSE.

This affair closed pesterday with a general distribution of gay ribbons done up in I we k note, intended to edicate the winners of prizes, some of which were tied by the recipients in the chicken-co ops, some to the pre usus, some to the cattle's horas, some to horror bridge, and some to children's button-holes. So far we could see, the system that bas be on so long pracficed at all the agricultural fairs or est to shows wa therefor all the agricultural and this, there is a general dif-fesion of first, second, third, and discretionary prizes some of them with very little dis-cretion, and without any solid seasons for their bestowel. To give priess to such two-year old and out of Dake of Gloster, or such thorough-bred Dar-ham heiters us those of Mr. Therne; or such impetted Devois as those of Mr. Failer or such in-petted Devois as those of Mr. Failer or such as superior stock of Devois as Mr. Rarbert; or such few int own as Mr. Cateby; on such well-trained diseas, of the true Comecticut red; or such longwool sheep as those of Mr. Andrewes or such fine

wood strep as those of Mr. Campbell; or such a Southlawn Luck as that of Mr. Thornes or such a supe for stud-herse as that thorough-bred dark chestaut Tom Crib," imported from England by Mr. Apple on of tunnge County; and some other unimals of the same well-known high elegracter, dees not require any very high discriminating powers on the part of the Corneittees who make the awards. And looky it hes not-for that kind of discrimination and careful lefting of reasons why prizes are awarded to certain memble is rarely exercised.

We hope those who obtained prizes at this Show

went home last night well satisfied with the exhibition and its moults. For our part are do not think the results were sufficient to justify the sest. Upon expressfears to a member of the "Agricultural Board" but the Show would be a losing concern to the Inst. its, he replied, "the nor we have taker thousand dollars from visitors; and we shall get a boarened dollars from the State Treasury that we handanet have get if we had not belother show. That, then, is the secret spring -a feed at the public cib. Will semebody tell us what great, new, importand world-wide, valuable principle, in breeding, feedor in proving demestic animals, has been develsped by this expenditure of public money.

If the exactnations of committees have been made with inde and tape in hand, and from exact measure ments with scientific skill, nided by the judgment of experienced batchers, as well as careful experiments in feeding by the breeders, they are able to tell us being parts which is the best breed of bullocks to teef, and why it is the best, and why individual of each breed are bet er than others: and where in perfections in all are to be found and avoided; then belir report will be found worth the money, and more than all that the show has cost, and not otherwise, We have come to the conclusion that the more publi cation of a catalogue of names of winners of prizesome of which we are well satisfied have lately been wen by gross bribery-is of very little value to the world; and in to department of the chairs of this country is there greater need of reform than in our around a pricultural exhibitions. There is reform also needed in this notice. f the press; particularly in papers local to each Fair tick have been apparently subsidized in such a maher that everything connected with each a dibition i node to appear as white as snow, notwithstanding truth, if permitted to speak, would make it as black s the rik with which the puffs are printed.

The eattle show, as we stated, closed last evening

the animals began to have the general before the own the sheds to prepare for the "equestion percourses to-day-performances of such doubtfelt portflet the Agricultural Busid ignore them and if the responsibility upon the shoulders of the man agers of the American Institute, who will award some hands me prizes to the best riders and drivers, of both series. We suppose the performance will attract more ishers than have been attracted by the show of outed estile. If properly conducted, it is probables but these who go to see the females ride will out be

MILLITARY.

TABLE OF THE SEVENIH BEGINERS OF GAY, CLADS The National Guard, comprising the Seventh Regiz est N. Y. S. M., under communical of Col. Daryes. About 3 o'clock the various companies composing the Besident, assembles in Letayette piece, and thence marched through Fourth Ground, where they were imported according to lew by Inspector-General Brace. The regiment non-tered six hundred and fifty- ght men, the various New-England: indeed, it was "get up" in Yankee and side of the compenies being compenied as follows: 1st, Capt. Paterson, N. J. The operatives, about 150 in num- Bensel, 2d, Capt. Shaler; 33, Capt. Price; 4th, Capt. | text. ca

Publist, 5th, Capt Spenght, ich, Capt Nevers, 7th, Capt. Monroe; 8th, Capt. Shumway. After the isspection by Gen. Bruce, the regiment formed in his and was received by Gov. Claus and staff, and Briga-Gen. Hall of the Third Brigade. The line the broke the column and passed in review before the Peverner, honoring him with the marching sainte-At 'he termination of this ceremony the regiment marched up Fifth avenue to Breadway, and fown Broadway to Spring street, where the companies was

PARADE AN THE EIGHTH REGINERY. The Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. Militia, composed f the Light Guard, Captain Vincent: State Guard, Capt. Johnsen, and Garde Lafayette, Capt. Leciere, also paraded yesterday afternoon, and was inspected and seviewed by Impretor Ceneral Bruce and Cov. ernor Clerk. The regiment looked well, the ranks being well filled.

EFCEPTION OF MILITARY VISITORS The National Grays of Kingston, numbering forty wen, under command of Captain Berry, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and were received by the Seventh Company National Guard, Capt. Monroe, whose greats they will be during their visit. The Grave were excerted to their quarters at a down-town hotel, where, after a brief respite, they proceeded to burnkinst with their hosts at Taylor's Saloon. In the afternoon the visitus participated in the perade at Washington square, and in the evening partook of a

signer at Continental Hall, Broadway. Speeches were

made by various members of the Grays and the

Seventh Company, and the festivities were kept up

until a late hour.

The steamship Ericson, Capt. Lowber, from Liverool Oct. 1. arrived at this port about I o'clock this morning. Her news has been anticipated by the Per-sia. Oct. 15, lat. 41° 17′, lon. 66° 35′ passed steam-ship Glasgow, bound East.

REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CONVENTION -PIEST DISrater.-The delegates to this Convention met last evening at No. 22 Ann street, and after several had otings, the vote resulted as follows:

Mr. Crocker's nomination was then made unanimous.

WHIC NOMINATING CONSENTION.—This body held an adjourned meeting at Constitution Hall last evenng, Benjarrin N. Quack presiding. The proceedings were private, but our reporter was informed that the Convention Indersed the entire American city ticket.

CITY ITEMS.

The first Convert of Mr. Strakosch will take place on Westnesday next. He will be assisted by Mille Carodi, Signors Tiberini and Marioi, and Paul Julien.

Mille Teresa Parodi, assisted by Sig. Tiberini, Sig-Moriai and Part Jallien, under the direction of M. Strakosch, will give her first grand concert in New-York at Niblo's Salcon, on Wednesday, Oct. 22.

PROPERRANCE OF JAMES WAREACK .-- On Monthy evening next the veteran actor, James Wallack, will appear at Wallack's Theater as Hamlet, being the int time he has undertaken that character for eleven

The Stayer Petentra.-Richard Poillon and Franc's A. Martin, appraisers appointed by the Court, have reported. Their valuation of the Panchita is \$4,000. Da Cunha was yesterday morning partially examined by Commissioner Betts. The only witness colled us yet is the first mate of the vessel, A. J. Brower. His testimony with regard to the general facts was similar to that which he gave in Capt. Naylor's case. All that bore against the defendant was, that he had constant conversations with Mosquito on

shiphoard. The examination will be held at the rooms of the Re sienn Central Committee, No. 663 Broad way, on Saturday evening, Oct. 18, at 7 o'clocks A full attendance is requested.

Convenies of Fineres.-The Engineers, Foreeen, ned Assistant-Feremen of the New-York Fire Department, met in Firemen's Hall last night to devise ome plan for helding the Engineer elections less objecis nable than the present mode of voting in the enginehouses, and returning the votes by companies. Mr. Samuel Burhaus, jr., was called to preside, and Mr. Alenzo Slote, Secretary. Mr. John A. Smith, Foreman of Engine Company No. 51, said that he had prepared resolutions embodying the features of the protesed reform. It was well known that under the present system a free expression of the choice of members of the Department could not be obtained. Favoritism, personal inducace, the fear of giving offense and false ad frequently with success. The plan proposed would deviate all this. The resolutions provide that at all destines for Chief and Assistant Engineers hereafter, have shall be four polls, the first for voting members a the First and Second Districts, the second for the Third and Fourth districts, the Third for the Fifth and Sixth, and the Fourth for the Soverab and Eighth Dispicts, the Engineer's Board to select the places for ach poils, and appoint three inspectors to each. The pells are to be furnished by the Clerk of the Common cancil, with lists of daily qualified voters to be comresed of men who have belonged to the Department at at east three months before such election. The election s to be conducted in the usual manner, and the votes to be canvassed in pullic and before adjourning, Mr. Ment moved to lay the whole matter upon the table. Lest by 52 to 58. A motion to refer to a Committee to report on the tark of next mouth was then adopted. and Merery, Vale, Farnham, Smith, Lynes and Morris were appointed such committee. The Convention then acleumed.

FATAL OCCURRENCE IN CHAMBERS STEER, -- Corover Hills held on inquest at the new building, Nos. of and 108 Chembers street, on the body of Caristina Marchoffer, who was found lying dead in the basement of the premises. There was no positive proof soing to show how the deceased met his death, but there is but little doubt that he recidentally fell brough the well hole from the first floor to the collar a distance of searly twenty feet. In his fall the deersed struck upon some timbers and fractured sevead of his ribs, beside receiving other injuries, which, bubtless, must have tern hated fat ally soon afterward. The duty tendered a verdict of "Accidental douth." Myerbeller was a framer by trade, and was employed on the coloresaid premises. He resided as No. 111. Laurers street, where he has left a widow and one hild. The decemed was a netive of Campany, and

A CLARAST FOR THE STATES BUSINES. -- It will be recellected that the brig Braman, wixed some time since by Deputy Marriage De Angelis and Nexus, on operan of being about to engage in the clave trade, and sold at auction for \$6,000. This spin, which has been lying in the District Court since that time, was yesterday paid over, on adequate accurity, to a person termed John Lovy, he chaming to have been the owner of the vessel. In the absence of a charmant, Mesers. De Augens and Nevins would have been ent hed to exchait the above sum.

Frontish room Vincinia-Thomas Samples, Such a fluid, was a maked, jor cases, in this corp, thorased with having recently broken open the atom of Buckhern & Summer, in Person Courty Va. and within the first of Alexanders, Arabica Observation, with which he fled to Alexanders, Arabica Observation, with which he fled to Alexanders. its locald to be related to one of the partners, of the absor-tions from the varietized of a soul a requirem founds.

SCALDED TO DEATH. Peter Shenden, a child cars tid, fied, resterday, at No. 200 West street, from internal scales received by purposely labeling steam from the sport of a